almoſt in every manor. Some *copy-holds* are finable, and ſome certain: that which is finable, the lord rates at what fine or income he pleaſes, when the tenant is admitted into it: that which is certain is a kind of inheritance, and called in many places cuſtomary; becauſe the tenant dying, and the hold being void, the next of blood paying the cuſtomary fine, as two ſhillings for an acre, or ſo, cannot be denied his admiſſion. Some copy-holders have, by cuſtom, the wood growing upon their own land, which by law they could not have. Some hold by the verge in ancient demeſne; and though they hold by copy, yet are they, in account, a kind of freeholder: for, if ſuch a one commit felony, the king hath *annum, diem,* and *vaſtum*, as in caſe of freehold. Some others hold by common tenure, called mere *copy-hold*; and they committing felony, their land eſcheats to the lord of the manor. *Cowel.*

If a cuſtomary tenant die, the widow ſhall have what the law calls her free bench in all his *copy-hold* lands. *Addiſ. Spectat.*

COPY-HOLDER. *n. ſ.* [from *copyhold.*] One that is poſſeſſed of land in copyhold.

To CO'PY. *v a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tranſcribe; to write after an original.

He who hurts a harmleſs neighbour's peace,
Who loves a lie, lame ſlander helps about,
Who writes a libel, or who *copies* out. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

2. To imitate; to propoſe to imitation; to endeavour to reſemble.

He that borrows other men's experience, with this deſign of *copying* it out, poſſeſſes himſelf of one of the greateſt advantages. *Decay of Piety.*

Set the examples, and their ſouls inflame,
To *copy* out their great forefathers fame. *Dryd. K. Arthur.*
To *copy* her few nymphs aſpir'd,
Her virtues fewer ſwains admir'd. *Swift.*

To CO'PY. *v. n.*

1. To do any thing in imitation of ſomething elſe.

Some imagine, that whatſoever they find in the picture of a maſter, who has acquired reputation, muſt of neceſſity be excellent; and never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good things. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. It has ſometimes *from* before the thing imitated.

When a painter *copies from* the life, he has no privilege to alter features and lineaments, under pretence that his picture will look better. *Dryden.*

3. Sometimes *after*.

Several of our countrymen, and Mr. Dryden in particular, ſeem very often to have *copied after* it in their dramatick writings, and in their poems upon love. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To COQUE'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderneſs.

You are *coquetting* a maid of honour, my lord looking on to ſee how the gameſters play, and I railing at you both. *Swift.*

To COQU'ET. *v. n.* To act the lover.

Phyllis, who but a month ago
Was marry'd to the Tunbridge beau,
I ſaw *coquetting* t'other night,
In publick, with that odious knight. *Swift.*

CO'QUETRY. *n. ſ.* [*coqueterie*, French.] Affectation of amorous advances; deſire of attracting notice.

I was often in company with a couple of charming women, who had all the wit and beauty one could deſire in female companions, without a daſh of *coquetry*, that from time to time gave me a great many agreeable torments. *Addiſ. Spect.*

COQU'ETTE. *n. ſ.* [*coquette*, Fr. from *coquart*, a prattler.] A gay, airy girl; a girl who endeavours to attract notice.

The light *coquettes* in ſylphs aloft repair,
And ſport and flutter in the fields of air. *Pope's Ra. of Lock.*
A *coquette* and a tinder-box are ſparkled. *Arbuthn. and Pope.*

CO'RACLE. *n ſ.* [*couragle*, Welſh, probably from *corium*, leather, Lat.] A boat uſed in Wales by fiſhers; made by drawing leather or oiled cloath upon a frame of wicker work.

CO'RAL. *n. ſ.* [*corallium*, Latin.]

1. Red *coral* is a plant of great hardneſs and ſtony nature, while growing in the water, as it has after long expoſure to the air. The vulgar opinion, that *coral* is ſoft, while in the ſea, proceeds from a ſoft and thin coat, of a cruſtaceous matter, covering it while it is growing, and which is taken off before it is packed up for uſe. This external bark is of a fungous ſpongy texture, of a yelloviſh or greeniſh colour, and is full of an acrid juice reſembling milk. It covers every part of the plant, and is eaſily ſeparated from the internal or ſtony part by friction, while it is moiſt; but adheres to it very firmly, if ſuffered to dry on it. The whole *coral* plant grows to a foot or more in height, and is variouſly ramified. It is thickeſt at the ſtem, and its branches grow gradually ſmaller to the extremities. It grows to ſtones, or any other ſolid ſubſtances, without a root, or without any way penetrating them, as plants do the earth. It has been doubted whether *coral* were properly a plant or not; but as it is found to grow, and take in its nourihment in the manner of plants, and to produce flowers and ſeeds, or at leaſt a matter analogous to ſeeds, it properly belongs to the vegetable kingdom. The ancients aſcribed great virtues to red *coral*; but now it is only uſed internally as an aſtringent and abſorbent, with other medicines of the ſame intention. We hear of white *coral*, of which the ancients make no mention; and what is ſold under this name is a ſpecies of the madrepora, another ſea-plant. There is a black *coral* of the ſame ſtony ſubſtance with the red, and as gloſſy as the blackeſt marble; but what is ſold in the ſhops under that name, is a plant of a different genus, and of a tough horny texture. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

In the ſea, upon the ſouth-weſt of Sicily, much *coral* is found. It is a ſubmarine plant: it hath no leaves: it brancheth only when it is under water. It is ſoft, and green of colour; but being brought into the air, it becometh hard and ſhining red, as we ſee. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 780.

This gentleman, deſirous to find the nature of *coral*, cauſed a man to go down a hundred fathom into the ſea, with expreſs orders to take notice whether it were hard or ſoft in the place where it groweth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* ii. *c.* 5.

He hears the crackling ſound of *coral* woods,
And ſees the ſecret ſource of ſubterranean floods. *Dryd. Virg.*

A turret was incloſ'd
Within the wall, of alabaſter white,
And crimſon *coral*, for the queen of night,
Who takes in Sylvan ſports her chaſte delight. *Dryden.*
Or where's the ſenſe, direct or moral,
That teeth are pearl, or lips are *coral*? *Prior.*

2. The piece of coral which children have about their necks, imagined to aſſiſt them in breeding teeth.

Her infant grandame's *coral* next it grew;
The bells ſhe gingled. *Pope.*

CORAL-TREE. *n. ſ.* [*corallodendron*, Latin.] It is a native of America, and produces very beautiful ſcarlet flowers; but never any ſeeds in the European gardens. *Miller.*

CO'RALINE. *adj.* [*corallinus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of coral; approaching to coral.

At ſuch time as the ſea is agitated, it takes up into itſelf terreſtrial matter of all kinds, and in particular the *coralline* matter, letting it fall again, as it becomes more quiet and calm. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CO'RALLINE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] *Coralline* is a ſea-plant uſed in medicine; but much inferiour to the coral in hardneſs. It is naturally very ramoſe or branched, and forms a bunch of filaments two or three inches long, and each of them of the thickneſs of a ſmall packthread, and jointed. They are ſometimes greeniſh, ſometimes yelloviſh, often reddiſh, and frequently white. *Hill.*

In Falmouth there is a ſort of ſand, or rather *coralline*, that lies under the owſe, which they are forced to remove before they can come to the bed of ſand. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CO'RALLOID. } *adv.* [κοραλλοειδης.] Reſembling coral.
CO'RALLOIDAL. }

Now that plants and ligneous bodies may indurate under water, without approachment of air, we have experiment in coralline, with many *coralloidal* concretions. *Brown.*

The pentadrous, columnar, *coralloid* bodies, that are compoſed of plates ſet lengthways of the body, and paſſing from the ſurface to the axis of it. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CORA'NT. *n. ſ.* [*courant*, French.] A nimble ſprightly dance.

It is harder to dance a *corant* well than a jigg; ſo in converſation, even, eaſy, and agreeable, more than points of wit. *Temple.*

I would as ſoon believe a widow in great grief for her huſband, becauſe I ſaw her dance a *corant* about his coffin. *Walſh.*

CO'RBAN. *n. ſ.* [קרבן.] An alms-baſket; a receptacle of charity; a gift; an alms.

They think to ſatisfy all obligations to duty by their *corban* of religion. *King Charles.*

Corban ſtands for an offering or gift made to God, or his temple. The Jews ſometimes ſwore by *corban*, or the gifts offered unto God. If a man made all his fortune *corban*, or devoted it to God, he was forbidden to uſe it. If all that he was to give his wife, or his father and mother, was declared *corban*, he was no longer permitted to allow them neceſſary ſubſiſtence. Even debtors were permitted to defraud their creditors, by conſecrating their debt to God. Our Saviour reproaches the Jews, in the Goſpel, with theſe uncharitable and irreligious vows. By this word ſuch perſons were likewiſe meant as devoted themſelves to the ſervice of God and his temple. *Corban* ſignifies alſo the treaſury of the temple, where the offerings, which were made in money, were depoſited. *Calmet.*

CORBE. *adj.* [*courbe*, French.] Crooked.

For ſiker thy head very tottie is,
So thy *corbe* ſhoulder it leans amiſs. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

CO'RBEILS. *n. ſ.* Little baſkets uſed in fortification, filled with earth, and ſet upon the parapet, to ſhelter the men in firing upon the beſiegers.

CO'RBEL. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] The repreſentation of a baſket, ſometimes placed on the heads of the caryatides.

CO'RBEL. } *n. ſ.*
CO'REIL. }

1. A ſhort piece of timber ſticking out ſix or eight inches from a wall, ſometimes placed for ſtrength under the ſemi-girders of a platform.

2. A niche or hollow left in walls for figures or ſtatues. *Chambers.*

CORD. *n. ſ.* [*cort*, Welſh; *chorda*, Latin; *corde*, French.]

1. A rope; a ſtring compoſed of ſeveral ſtrands or twiſts.

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe,
Like rats, oft bite the holy *cords* in twain,
Too intrinſicate t' unlooſe. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
She let them down by a *cord* through the window. *Joſ.* ii. 5.
Form'd of the fineſt complicated thread,
Theſe num'rous *cords* are through the body ſpread. *Blackm.*

2. The cords extended in ſetting up tents, furniſh ſeveral metaphors in ſcripture.

Thine eyes ſhall ſee Jeruſalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that ſhall not be taken down; none of the ſtakes thereof ſhall ever be removed, neither ſhall any of the *cords* thereof be broken. *Iſaiah*, xxxiii. 20.

3. A quantity of wood for fuel, ſuppoſed to be meaſured with a cord; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

CORD-MAKER. *n. ſ.* [*cord* and *make.*] One whoſe trade is to make ropes; a ropemaker.

CORD-WOOD. *n. ſ.* [*cord* and *wood.*] Wood piled up for fuel, to be ſold by the cord.

To CORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with ropes; to faſten with cords; to cloſe by a bandage.

CO'RDAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *cord.*] A quantity of cords; the ropes of a ſhip.

They faſtened their ſhips to the ground, and rid at anchor with cables of iron chains, having neither canvas nor *cordage*. *Raleigh, Eſſay* 1.

Spain furniſhed a ſort of ruſh called ſpartum, uſeful for *cordage* and other parts of ſhipping. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To the *cordage* glued
The ſailor, and the pilot to the helm. *Thomſon's Winter.*

CO'RDED. *adj.* [from *cord.*] Made of ropes.

This night he meaneth, with a *corded* ladder,
To climb celeſtial Silvia's chamber-window. *Shakeſpeare.*

CORDELI'ER. *n. ſ.* A Franciſcan frier; ſo named from the cord which ſerves him for a cincture.

And who to aſſiſt but a grave *cordelier*. *Prior.*

CO'RDIAL. *n. ſ.* [from *cor*, the heart, Latin.]

1. A medicine that increaſes the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation.

2. Any medicine that increaſes ſtrength.

A *cordial*, properly ſpeaking, is not always what increaſeth the force of the heart; for, by increaſing that, the animal may be weakened, as in inflammatory diſeaſes. Whatever increaſeth the natural or animal ſtrength, the force of moving the fluids and muſcles, is a *cordial*: theſe are ſuch ſubſtances as bring the ſerum of the blood into the propereſt condition for circulation and nutrition; as broths made of animal ſubſtances, milk, ripe fruits, and whatever is endued with a wholſome but not pungent taſte. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilerates.

Then with ſome *cordials* ſeek for to appeaſe
The inward languor of my wounded heart,
And then my body ſhall have ſhortly eaſe;
But ſuch ſweet *cordials* paſs phyſicians art. *Spenſer.*
Comfort, like *cordials* after death, comes late. *Dryden.*
Your warrior offſpring that upheld the crown,
The ſcarlet honour of your peaceful gown,
Are the moſt pleaſing objects I can find,
Charms to my ſight, and *cordials* to my mind. *Dryden.*

CO'RDIAL. *adj.*

1. Reviving; invigorating; reſtorative.

It is a thing I make, which hath the king
Five times redeem'd from death: I do not know
What is more *cordial*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
He only took *cordial* waters, in which we infuſed ſometimes purgatives. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart; without hypocriſy.

Doctrines are infuſed among Chriſtians, which are apt to obſtruct or intercept the *cordial* ſuperſtructing of Chriſtian life or renovation, where the foundation is duly laid. *Hammond.*

With looks of *cordial* love,
Hung over her enamour'd. *Milton.*

CORDIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *cordial.*]

1. Relation to the heart.

That the antients had any ſuch reſpect of *cordiality*, or reference unto the heart, will much be doubted. *Brown.*

2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocriſy.

CO'RDIALLY. *adv.* [from *cordial.*] Sincerely; heartily; without hypocriſy.

Where a ſtrong inveterate love of ſin has made any doctrine or propoſition, wholly unſuitable to the heart, no argument or demonſtration, no nor miracle whatſoever, ſhall be able to bring the heart *cordially* to cloſe with and receive it. *South's Sermons.*

CO'RDINER. *n ſ.* [*cordonnier*, French.] A ſhoemaker. It is ſo uſed in divers ſtatutes. *Cowel.*

CO'RDON. *n ſ.* [Fr.] In fortification, a row of ſtones jutting out before the rampart and the baſis of the parapet. *Chambers.*

CO'RDWAIN. *n. ſ.* [*Cordovan* leather, from *Cordova* in Spain.] Spaniſh leather.

Her ſtraight legs moſt bravely were embay'd
In golden buſkins of coſtly *cordewain*. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* ii.

CORDWA'INER. *n. ſ.* [Uncertain whether from *Cordovan*, Spaniſh leather, or from *cord*, of which ſhoes were formerly made, and are now uſed in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies. *Trevoux.*] A ſhoemaker.

CORE. *n. ſ.* [*cœur*, French; *cor*, Latin.]

1. The heart.

Give me that man
That is not paſſion's ſlave, and I will wear him
In my heart's *core*; ay, in my heart of heart. *Shak. Hamlet.*

2. The inner part of any thing.

In the *core* of the ſquare ſhe raiſed a tower of a furlong high. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Dig out the *cores* below the ſurface. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

They waſteful eat,
Through buds and bark, into the blacken'd *core*. *Thomſon.*

3. The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernels.

It is reported that trees, watered perpetually with warm water, will make a fruit with little or no *core* or ſtone. *Bacon.*

4. The matter contained in a boil or ſore.

Launce the ſore,
And cut the head; for, 'till the *core* be found,
The ſecret vice is fed, and gathers ground. *Dryd. Virgil.*

5. It is uſed by *Bacon* for a body or collection [from *corps*, French, pronounced *core.*]

He was more doubtful of the raiſing of forces to reſiſt the rebels, than of the reſiſtance itſelf; for that he was in a *core* of people whoſe affections he ſuſpected. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

CORIA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*coriaceus*, Latin.]

1. Conſiſting of leather.

2. Of a ſubſtance reſembling leather.

A ſtronger projectile motion of the blood muſt occaſion greater ſecretions and loſs of liquid parts, and from thence perhaps ſpiſſitude and *coriaceous* concretions. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

CORIA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*coriandrum*, Latin.]

It hath a fibroſe annual root: the lower leaves are broad, but the upper leaves are deeply cut into five ſegments: the petals of the flower are unequal, and ſhaped like an heart: the fruit is compoſed of two hemiſpherical, and ſometimes ſpherical ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. Greater *coriander*. 2. Smaller teſticulated *coriander*. The firſt is cultivated for the ſeeds, which are uſed in medicine: the ſecond ſort is feldom found. *Miller.*

Iſrael called the name thereof manna; and it was, like *coriander* ſeed, white. *Exod.* xiii. 31.

CO'RINTH. *n. ſ.* [from the city of that name in *Greece.*] A ſmall fruit commonly called currant.

The chief riches of Zant conſiſteth in *corinths*, which the inhabitants have in great quantities. *Brown's Notes on the Odyſſ.*

CORI'NTHIAN *Order*, is generally reckoned the fourth, but by ſome the fifth, of the five orders of architecture; and is the moſt noble, rich, and delicate of them all. Vitruvius aſcribes it to Callimachus, a Corinthian ſculptor, who is ſaid to have taken the hint by paſſing by the tomb of a young lady, over which a baſket with ſome of her playthings had been placed by her nurſe, and covered with a tile; the whole having been placed over a root of acanthus. As it ſprung up, the branches encompaſſed the baſket; but arriving at the tile, bent downwards under the corners of it, forming a kind of a volute. Hence Calimachus imitated the baſket by the vaſe of his capital, the tile in the abacus, and the leaves in the volute. This ſtory is treated as a fable by Villalpandus, who imagines the *Corinthian* capital to have taken its original from an order in the temple of Solomon, whoſe leaves were thoſe of the palm-tree. This order is diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by ſeveral characters. The capital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little ſtalks ariſe, of which the ſixteen volutes are formed, which ſupport the abacus. *Harris.*

Behind theſe figures are large columns of the *Corinthian Order*, adorned with fruit and flowers. *Dryden.*

CORK. *n. ſ.* [*cortex*, Lat. *korck*, Dutch.

Hic dies, anno redeunte, feſtus
Corticem aſtrictum pice dimovebit
Amphoræ, fumum bibere inſtitutæ
Conſule Tullo. Hor.]

1. A glandiferous tree, in all reſpects like the ilex, excepting the bark, which, in the *cork* tree, is thick, ſpongy, and ſoft. *Miller.*

The *cork* tree grows near the Pyrenæan hills, and in ſeveral parts of Italy, and the North of New England. *Mortimer.*

2. The bark of the cork tree uſed for ſtopples, or burnt into Spaniſh black. It is taken off without injury to the tree.

3. A piece of cork cut for the ſtopple of a bottle or barrel.

I pr'ythee take the *cork* out of thy mouth, that I may drink thy tidings. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

Be ſure, nay very ſure, thy *cork* be good;
Then future ages ſhall of Peggy tell,
That nymph that brew'd and bottled ale ſo well. *King.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo